



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

HD
5873
I3

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Illinois Free Employment Offices

(nine weeks)

AUGUST 2 TO OCTOBER 1, 1899.

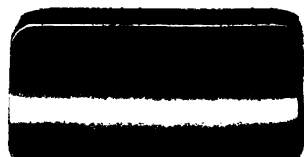
PUBLISHED BY THE
State Board of Labor Commissioners.

DAVID ROSS, *Secretary*, Springfield.



SPRINGFIELD, ILL.:
PHILLIPS BROS., STATE PRINTERS,
1900.

RECEIVED
LIBRARY
JAN 1961
1961



COMMISSIONERS OF LABOR.

1899.

P. H. DONNELLY, *President*, 154 W. 71st St., Chicago.

THOMAS D. KELLIGAR, Pana.

SAMUEL M. DALZELL, Spring Valley.

RANDOLPH SMITH, Flora.

L. W. FRIBOURG, Decatur,

Secretary,

DAVID ROSS, Springfield.



ILLINOIS FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, CHICAGO.

NORTH SIDE OFFICE, 234 Chicago, Avenue,

W. E. GOODMAN, *Supt.*

THOS. DEVENISH, *Asst. Supt.*

MRS. J. C. SCHAUFEL, *Clerk.*

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE, 44 Congress St.

GEO. W. GEARY, *Supt.*

JOHN FELKER, *Asst. Supt.*

MISS MARGARET E. MAY, *Clerk.*

WEST SIDE OFFICE, 28, Ogden Avenue.

FRED E. ERICKSON, *Supt.*

P. J. MEANEY, *Asst. Supt.*

MISS LIZZIE HENNEBERRY, *Clerk.*

PREFACE.

The law creating the Illinois Free Employment Offices requires that the reports of the superintendents in charge of those offices be published in connection with the Annual Coal Report of the Bureau. In addition to this, it has been considered expedient, in view of the general interest manifested in the work of the offices, to publish a limited edition in the form here presented. Copies of this edition can be secured on application to the Secretary of the Bureau.

ILLINOIS FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

1899.

Considerable space was devoted in the last biennial report of this Bureau to a review of the operation of free employment offices. In support of the demand for a law providing for such agencies in Illinois, particular reference was made to the effects of similar legislation in other states and foreign countries where the system had been adopted. Much valuable data was obtained, all of which emphasized not only the wisdom, but the increasing necessity of the State attempting through such means to meet and alleviate the varied wants of the unemployed. Some of the principal reasons urged in favor of the State assuming such functions, was the direct benefit to the community resulting from increased employment, without cost either to those requiring or desiring labor, and to protect those honestly seeking employment from the vicious practices of the private employment system, which, to all intents and purposes, has its counterpart only in the *padrone* and thrives by imposing upon the ignorance and necessities of the unemployed poor.

Investigation has revealed instances where creatures devoid of conscience have opened employment offices, and taken fees required for registration, without even pretending to secure employment. To the frequent eager inquiries of the robbed was repeated the same lie. Fortunately, all have not reached such villainous depths. In common justice to the modern pretensions of mankind, let it be said that the majority of private agents are willing to make some little effort in exchange for the last dollar of the applicant, and find no small measure of encouragement in the prospect that if successful in obtaining employment, they will later reap a rich reward through the well known method of graduated assessments upon the wages of

their victims. As a means of eradicating, or at least minimizing evils of this character, existing particularly in all great industrial centers, the last General Assembly of this State enacted the following law:

ILLINOIS FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

AN ACT to create free employment offices in cities of certain designated populations, and to provide for the maintenance, management and control of the same, and to prevent private imitations of the name of the same and regulating private employment agencies.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That free employment offices are hereby created as follows: One in each city of not less than fifty thousand population, and three in each city containing a population of one million or over, for the purpose of receiving applications of persons seeking employment, and applications of persons seeking to employ labor. Such offices shall be designated and known as Illinois Free Employment Offices.

§ 2. Within sixty days after this act shall have been in force, the State board of commissioners of labor shall recommend, and the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a superintendent and assistant superintendent and a clerk for each of the offices created by section 1 of this act, and who shall devote their entire time to the duties of their respective offices. The assistant superintendent or the clerk shall in each case be a woman. The tenure of such appointment shall be two years, unless sooner removed for cause. The salary of each superintendent shall be \$1,200 per annum, the salary of such assistant superintendent shall be \$900 per annum. The salary of such clerks shall be \$800 per annum, which sums, together with proper amounts for defraying the necessary costs of equipping and maintaining the respective offices, shall be paid out of any funds in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated.

§ 3. The superintendent of each such free employment office shall, within sixty days after appointment, open an office in such locality as shall have been agreed upon between such superintendent and the secretary of the bureau of labor statistics as being most appropriate for the purpose intended; such office to be provided with a sufficient number of rooms or apartments to enable him to provide, and he shall so provide, a separate room or apartment for the use of women registering for situations or help. Upon the outside of each such office, in position and manner to secure the fullest public attention, shall be placed a sign which shall read in the English language, Illinois Free Employment Office, and the same shall appear either upon the outside windows or upon signs in such other languages as the location of such office shall render advisable. The superintendent of each such free employment office shall receive and record in books kept for that purpose names of all persons applying for employment or help, designating opposite the name and address of each applicant the character of employment or help desired. Separate registers for applicants for employment shall be kept, showing the age, sex,

nativity, trade or occupation of each applicant, the cause and duration of non-employment, whether married or single, the number of dependent children, together with such other facts as may be required by the bureau of labor statistics to be used by said bureau: *Provided*, that no such special registers shall be open to public inspection at any time, and that such statistical and sociological data as the bureau of labor may require shall be held in confidence by said bureau, and so published as not to reveal the identity of any one: *And, provided*, further, that any applicant who shall decline to furnish answers to the questions contained in special registers shall not thereby forfeit any rights to any employment the office might secure.

§ 4. Each such superintendent shall report on Thursday of each week to the State bureau of labor statistics the number of applications for positions and for help received during the preceding week, also those unfilled applications remaining on the books at the beginning of the week. Such lists shall not contain the names or addresses of any applicant, but shall show the number of situations desired and the number of persons wanted at each specified trade or occupation. It shall also show the number and character of the positions secured during the preceding week. Upon receipt of these lists, and not later than Saturday of each week, the secretary of the said bureau of labor statistics shall cause to be printed a sheet showing separately and in combination the lists received from all such free employment offices; and he shall cause a sufficient number of such sheets to be printed to enable him to mail, and he shall so mail, on Saturday of each week, two of said sheets to each superintendent of a free employment office, one to be filed by said superintendent and one to be conspicuously posted in each such office. A copy of such sheet shall also be mailed on each Saturday by the secretary of the State bureau of labor statistics to each State inspector of factories and each State inspector of mines. And it is hereby made the duty of said factory inspectors and coal mine inspectors to do all they reasonably can to assist in securing situations for such applicants for work, and describe the character of work and cause of the scarcity of workmen, and to secure for the free employment offices the cooperation of the employers of labor in factories and mines. It shall be the duty of such factory inspectors and coal mine inspectors to immediately notify the superintendent of free employment offices of any and all vacancies or opportunities for employment that shall come to their notice.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of each such superintendent of a free employment office to immediately put himself in communication with the principal manufacturers, merchants and other employers of labor, and to use all diligence in securing the cooperation of the said employers of labor, with the purposes and objects of said employment offices. To this end it shall be competent for such superintendents to advertise in the columns of daily newspapers for such situations as he has applicants to fill, and he may advertise in a general way for the cooperation of large contractors and employers in such trade journals or special publications as reach such employers, whether such trade or special journals are published within the State of

Illinois or not: *Provided*, that not more than four hundred dollars or as much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be expended by the superintendent of any one such office for advertising any one year.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of each such superintendent to make report to the State bureau of labor statistics annually, not later than December first of each year, concerning the work of his office for the year ending October first of same year, together with a statement of the expenses of the same, including the charges of an interpreter when necessary, and such reports shall be published by the said bureau of labor statistics annually with its coal report. Each such superintendent shall also perform such other duties in the collection of statistics of labor, as the secretary of the bureau of labor statistics may require.

§ 7. No fee or compensation shall be charged or received, directly or indirectly, from persons applying for employment or help through said free employment offices; and any superintendent, assistant superintendent or clerk who shall accept, directly or indirectly, any fee or compensation from any applicant, or from his or her representative, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days.

§ 8. In no case shall the superintendent of any free employment office created by this act, furnish or cause to be furnished, workmen or other employes to any applicant for help whose employes are at that time on strike, or locked out; nor shall any list of names and addresses of applicants for employment be shown to any employer whose employes are on strike or locked out; nor shall such list be exposed where it can be copied or used by an employer whose employes are on strike or locked out.

§ 9. The term "applicant for employment" as used in this act shall be construed to mean any person seeking work of any lawful character, and "applicant for help" shall mean any person or persons seeking help in any legitimate enterprise; and nothing in this act shall be construed to limit the meaning of the term work to manual occupation, but it shall include professional service, and any and all other legitimate services.

§ 10. No person, firm or corporations in the cities, designated in section 1, of this act, shall open, operate or maintain a private employment agency for hire, or where a fee is charged to either applicants for employment or for help, without first having obtained a license from the Secretary of State, which license shall be two hundred dollars per annum, and who shall be required to give a bond to the people of the State of Illinois in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the duties of private employment agent; and no such private agent shall print, publish, or paint on any sign, window, or newspaper publication, a name similar to that of the Illinois Free Employment Offices. And any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this act, or any part thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

§ 11. Whenever, in the opinion of the board of commissioners of labor, the superintendent of any free employment office is not duly diligent or energetic in the performance of his duties, they may summon such superintendent to appear before them and show cause why he should not be recommended to the Governor for removal, and unless such cause is clearly shown the said board may so recommend. In the consideration of such case an unexplained low percentage of positions secured to applicants for situations and help registered, lack of intelligent interest and application to the work, or a general inaptitude or inefficiency shall be considered by said board a sufficient ground upon which to recommend a removal. And if, in the opinion of the Governor, such lack of efficiency can not be remedied by reproof and discipline, he shall remove as recommended by said board: *Provided*, that the Governor may at any time remove any superintendent, assistant superintendent or clerk for cause.

§ 12. All such printing, blanks, blank books, stationery and postage as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the offices herein created shall be furnished by the Secretary of State upon requisition for the same made by the secretary of the bureau of labor statistics,

APPROVED April 11, 1899. In force July 1, 1899.

By the provisions of Section 1 of the Act, free offices are confined to cities containing fifty thousand population, and authorizing three offices in each city containing one million population or over. This provision limits, for the present, the operation of such agencies to the City of Chicago. When the forthcoming census is taken, probably other cities in the State will show the necessary population entitling them to a free employment office. Aside from the many requirements of the law which are common to similar enactments of other states, some new and important features are added. Attention is particularly directed to the provisions of Sections 8 and 10. In the former, the superintendent is prohibited from exhibiting any list of names and addresses of applicants for employment, to any employer whose workmen are on strike or locked out. This provision was inserted from a consideration of the rights of organized labor, and justly estops the State from becoming an agency in the hands of designing men, for the purpose of reducing wages. By the latter section, all persons, firms or corporations conducting a private agency for hire, are required to file a bond and pay a fee of \$200 per annum. It was believed that the effect of this provision would permit only the more reputable concerns to operate, and that they ultimately would disappear as a result of the free agencies.

As required by Section 2 of the law the commissioners of labor recommended and the governor appointed the following named persons for the respective positions:

North Side office, Wm. E. Goodman, Supt.; Thomas Devinish, Asst. Supt.; Mrs. J. C. Schaufel, Clerk.

South Side office, George W. Geary, Supt.; John Felker, Asst. Supt.; Miss Margaret E. May, Clerk.

West Side office, F. E. Erickson Supt.; P. J. Meaney, Asst. Supt.; Miss Mary Henneberry, Clerk.

In conformity with the provisions of the law herein referred to, the Secretary of this Bureau, in conjunction with the Superintendents and their assistants, selected the following locations as being the most suitable to conduct the business of the free employment offices:

North Side, 234 Chicago avenue.

South Side, 44 Congress street.

West Side, 28 Ogden avenue.

These offices were opened with appropriate ceremonies August 2, 1899. Anticipating that the ordinary demands on such agencies in the City of Chicago would exceed those of any city where similar work had been undertaken, provision was made in the law for two assistants to the Superintendent. Experience early demonstrated that the help provided was inadequate to perform the work and keep the detailed records required. Extra help was temporarily assigned, and very much to the regret of those charged with the preparatory work, some of the records and forms were reduced in order to bring the offices more nearly within their respective appropriations. In view of the unexpected volume of business, the amounts allowed by the legislature for the maintenance of the respective offices should have been more than doubled. Under the circumstances a deficit can not be avoided if the departments are to continue, and the friends of this latest humanitarian departure must look to the next General Assembly to make good the shortage, presenting as a sufficient reason for the granting of the request, the splendid results of their brief existence.

Section 6 of the law requires each superintendent to make report to the Bureau annually, not later than December 1, of each year, concerning the work of his office for the year ending October 1, of the same year, with a statement of the expenses of the same; said reports to be published by the Bureau in connection with its annual Coal Report. On account of the date on which these offices were opened, this report is but a partial one, covering only a period of nine weeks from August 2 to October 1, 1899, but is designated as the First Annual Report. From the returns made by the superintendents, it is shown that the following number of applications for employment were filed in each of the offices, to October 1, 1899:

TABLE I.—*The Combined Business of the Three Offices for Nine Weeks, August 2 to October 1, 1899.*

OFFICES.	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	Number Filed.	Number of Positions Secured.	Number Unfilled.	Number Filed.	Number Unfilled.
North Side Office—Males	2,909	1,189	1,720	2,688	1,499
North Side Office—Females	989	823	166	1,339	516
Totals	3,898	2,012	1,886	4,027	2,015
South Side Office—Males	4,350	1,705	2,645	2,514	809
South Side Office—Females	1,331	1,150	181	1,751	601
Totals	5,681	2,855	2,826	4,265	1,410
West Side Office—Males	2,566	858	1,708	901	43
West Side Office—Females	952	772	180	1,177	405
Totals	3,518	1,630	1,888	2,078	448
Three offices, 9 weeks—Males	9,825	3,752	6,073	6,108	2,351
Three offices, 9 weeks—Females	3,272	2,745	527	4,267	1,522
Grand totals	13,097	6,497	6,600	10,376	3,873

From this table it will be observed that during the brief period embraced by the report there were received at all of the offices 9,825 applications for male, and 3,272 for female employment, a total of 13,097. During the same time the number of applications for help filed were, for males, 6,103; females, 4,267, a total of 10,370.

It is further shown that of the applications for employment, 3,752 males and 2,745 females, or a total of 6,497, obtained situations through the agencies. The number of applications of both sexes for labor exceeds by 2,727 the applications for help, while the number furnished with positions is less by 3,873 than the entire number of those applying for help. This presents, on the one hand, a surplus of labor, and on the other, the evident inability of the offices to completely furnish all the kinds of labor required. By far the greatest per cent of applications for labor unprovided for relates, as the superintendents' reports show, to positions of a somewhat confidential nature, as clerks, watchmen, and others of a similar class. Of the entire number of male applications for employment, 38.2 per cent secured positions; while 62 per cent of all applications for male

help were filled. Of the applications for female labor 84 per cent secured situations, and 64.3 per cent of all applications for help of this class were filled.

Combining both male and female applications for employment, it is shown that 50 per cent have been supplied with positions, and of all applications for help 62.7 per cent have been filled.

Measured by the work performed, the South Side office ranks first, due principally to the fact of its location in the central or business section of the city. Compared with the North Side office, it received, during the nine weeks here considered, 1,763 more applications for employment of all kinds, and furnished 843 more situations. Of the 4,027 applications for help received during this period at the North Side office, 2,015 remained unfilled, while of the 4,265 similar applications made at the South Side office, but 1,410 remained unfilled. The per cent of places secured through the West Side office is about equal to that of the others, although the number registering for employment is considerably less. Of the total applications for employment, positions were obtained for 51 per cent at the North and South Side offices; the West Side office secured places for 46 per cent of those applying for employment.

In the following table of percentages is reported the positions secured and help furnished through each, and for all the offices.

TABLE II.—*Percentages of Positions Secured and Help Furnished, Both Male and Female.*

OFFICES.	PERCENTAGES OF POSITIONS SECURED APPLICANTS FOR EM- PLOYMENT.			PERCENTAGES OF HELP FURNISHED APPLICANTS.		
	Male.	Female.	Both male and female.	Male.	Female.	Both male and female.
North Side	40.9	83.2	51.6	44.2	61.5	49.9
South Side	39.2	86.4	50.3	67.8	65.7	66.9
West Side	33.4	81.1	46.3	95.2	65.6	78.4
The three offices	38.2	83.9	49.6	61.5	64.3	62.7

The compensation paid to applicants of both sexes furnished employment, whether by the day, week or month, appears in the table following:

TABLE III.—Average Wages Paid to Applicants Furnished Employment by the Three Offices, August 2 to October 1, 1899.

MALES.

CHARACTER OF OCCUPATIONS.	WAGES.		
	Per day.	Per week.	Per month.
Agents.....	†	†	†
Architects.....		\$16 to \$20	
Bakers.....	\$1.60	8 to 14	
Barbers.....	2.00	7 to 12	
Barnmen.....			*\$15, \$20, \$25, \$30
Bartenders.....		6 to 12	*25
Bicycle workers.....		9 to 12	
Bill clerks.....		6 to 9	
Blacksmiths.....	2.25, 2.50, 3.50		
Blacksmith helpers.....	1.50		
Boilermakers.....	2.25 to 3.00		
Bookbinders.....		8 to 12	
Bookkeepers.....			40 to 60
Box makers.....	1.75 to 2.25		
Brass finishers.....	2.50 to 3.00		
Bricklayers.....	4.00		
Buggy washers.....			25 to 35
Butchers.....		8 to 12	
Butlers.....		6 to 10	*20
Canvassers.....	†	†	†
Car builders.....	2.10		
Car cleaners.....	1.60		
Candy makers.....		8 to 12	
Carpenters.....	2.10, 2.30, 2.50		
Cashiers.....		8 to 12	
Clerks.....		5 to 15	
Clerks and salesmen.....		6 to 12	
Coal heavers.....	1.75		
Coachmen.....			*20, 25, 40
Collectors.....		8 to 10	
Cooks.....		5, 6 to 12	
Conductors.....	1.87½		
Dishwashers.....		*4, 5, 6 to 7	
Draftsmen.....		15 to 25	
Drill press men.....	1.60		
Drivers.....	1.50		
Druggists, clerks.....		6 to 10	
Electricians.....		8 to 15	
Elevator men.....		6 to 9	37 to 50
Engineers.....			25, 40, 60, 65
Errand boys.....		3, 4, 5, 6	
Express messenger.....			60
Factory hands.....		5 to 12	
Florists.....		8 to 12	
Farm hands.....			*18 to 25
Folders.....		6 to 8	
Firemen.....			25 to 55
Gardners.....		9	*20
Hod carriers.....	2.00		
Housemen.....		3 to 6	*10 to 22
Iron workers.....	2.00, 2.50, 3.50		
Janitors.....			20, 30, 40, 75
Kitchen work.....		3.50 to 6	*12 to 20
Laborers.....	1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.25		
Laundrymen.....		9	20 to 35
Lime mixer.....			
Machinists.....	2.25 to 3.00	10 to 15	
Merchants.....		8 to 15	
Molder helpers.....	1.50 to 2.00		
Motermen.....	2.10		
Molders.....	2.50 to 3.00		40
Nurses.....		8, 10 to 15	
Oilers.....		7 to 10	
Packers.....		5 to 10	
Painters.....	2.00, 2.50 to 3.00		
Paper hangers.....	2.00 to 3.00		
Photographers.....		12 to 15	

*Average Wages Paid.—Table III.—Concluded.***MALES—Concluded.**

CHARACTER OF OCCUPATIONS.	WAGES.		
	Per day.	Per week.	Per month.
Plumbers.....	\$2.50 to 4.00		
Polishers.....		\$12 to 14	
Porters.....		*4 to 5, 9, 10	
Pressmen.....		8 to 12, 15	
Printers.....		9 to 15	
Railroad men.....	1.75 to 2.25		
Salesmen.....		9 to 15	\$30 to 100
Shipping clerk.....		7 to 12	
Solicitors.....	†	†	†
Steam fitters.....	3.25 to 4.00		
Stenographers.....		8 to 15	
Tailors.....		5, 12 to 16	
Teamsters.....		8 to 12	
Timekeepers.....		8 to 12	
Tinsmiths.....	2.00, 2.75, 3.25		
Truckmen.....	1.50		
Upholsterers.....		12	
Vegetable men.....			*15
Vise hands.....		10.50	
Waiters.....		*5, 8 to 12	
Watchmen.....			30 to 50
Whitewasher.....	1.50		
Wholesale men.....		6 to 12	
Window washers.....		9 to 14	
Wood finishers.....	2.25		
Wood workers.....		8 to 12	

* With board.

† With commissions.

‡ Commissions.

§ Twenty-five cents per hour.

FEMALES.

CHARACTER OF OCCUPATIONS.	WAGES.		
	Per day.	Per week.	Per month.
Addressers.....		\$5 to \$8	
Barbers.....		8 to 12	
Bookkeepers.....		7 to 12	
Canvassers.....	‡		‡
Cashiers.....		5.00 to 9.00	
Chambermaids.....		3.00 to 4.50	*12
Clerks.....		3.50 to 9.00	
Cooks.....		*4.00 to 10.00	
Copyists.....		6.00 to 8.00	
Day workers.....	1.00 to 1.50		
Dishwashers.....		*3.00 to 5.00	
Dressmakers.....		6.00 to 12.00	
Factory workers.....		3.00 to 6.00	
General work.....		*2.50 to 5.00	
Housekeepers.....		3.00 to 7.00	
Housework.....		2.00 to 6.00	
Janitresses.....			20 to 35
Kitchen work.....		*4.00 to 6.00	
Lady's maid.....		5.00 to 8.00	
Laundresses.....	1.00 to 1.50	4.00, 5.00, 8.00	
Nurses.....		*2.50, 3.00, 9.00	
Pantry work.....		*4.00 to 5.00	
Saleswomen.....		4.00 to 8.00	
Scrubwomen.....	1.00 to 1.50		*15
Seamstresses.....	1.00 to 1.75	*5.00 to 7.00	
Second work.....		*3.00 to 5.00	
Stenographers.....		6.00, 8.00, 12.00	
Teachers.....			40
Waitresses.....		4.00 to 7.00	*15 to 20

* With board, \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week.

† With board and room.

‡ In private family with board and room.

§ Commissions.

Some idea of the diverse character of the service seeking employment will be gathered from the following tables, which gives in detail the number of applications filed for male and female labor at all of the offices, and the number and character of positions secured.

TABLE IV.—*Showing the combined work of the three offices; applications for employment filed and employment secured. Nine weeks, August 2 to October 1, 1899.*

MALES.

CHARACTER OF OCCUPATIONS.	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT FILED.			Total.	EMPLOYMENT SECURED.			Total.
	North Side Office.	South Side Office.	West Side Office.		North Side Office.	South Side Office.	West Side Office.	
Agents.....		2	3	5				
Any occupation.....			49	49			6	6
Apprentices.....			49	49			5	5
Architects.....	3	1		4				
Auctioneers.....			1	1				
Bakers.....	19	8	3	30	5	2	1	8
Barbers.....	4	23	6	33	2		3	5
Barnmen.....	24	96	1	121	33	55		88
Bartenders.....	81	50	27	108	3	6	4	13
Bell boys.....	2		4	6				
Bicycle workers.....	6	5	3	14				
Bill clerks.....		23	1	24		2		2
Blacksmiths.....	14	24	16	54	11	2	2	15
Blacksmith helpers.....	2			2				1
Boiler makers.....	2	1		3				
Bookbinders.....	2	1	2	5				
Bookkeepers.....	46	89	15	150				
Boxmakers.....	2	2	2	6				
Brass finishers.....		1	1	2				
Bricklayers.....	3	10	4	17		4		4
Butchers.....	16	9	15	40		2	6	8
Butlers.....	2	8		10	1	2		3
Cabinet makers.....	1		1	2				
Can makers.....	1			1				
Candy makers.....	2	1		3				
Canvassers.....	13	6	2	21		1		7
Car builders.....					15			15
Car cleaners.....	2			2	2			2
Carpenters.....	48	59	62	169	13	5	6	24
Carriage washers.....		6	1	7		2	1	3
Cash boys.....			1	1				
Cashiers.....		24	2	26		1		1
Chefs.....								
Cigarmakers.....	3		2	5				
Circular distributors.....				2			1	1
Clerical work.....			149	149			2	2
Clerks.....	301	162		463	21	2		23
Coachmen.....	37	42	25	104		3	6	11
Coal heavers.....					19			19
Coal miners.....			1	1				
Coal weighers.....			1	1				
Collectors.....	7	18	34	59		1	1	2
Companions.....	1			1				
Cooks.....	49	97	25	171	11	52	13	76
Coopers.....			1	1				
Conductors.....			4	4	1			1
Core makers.....	1		3	4				
Cupola tenders.....	1		2	3				
Dishwashers.....	44	74	4	122	40	29	6	75
Draughtsmen.....	1	2	1	4				
Drill press men.....	13		7	20	1			1
Drivers.....	115			115	24			24

Work of the Three Offices—Table IV—Continued.

CHARACTER OF OCCUPATIONS.	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT FILED.			Total.	EMPLOYMENT SECURED.			Total.
	North Side Office.	South Side Office.	West Side Office.		North Side Office.	South Side Office.	West Side Office.	
Drug clerks.....		33		33				
Druggists.....	3		4	7				
Dry goods clerks.....		75		75				
Dyers.....	1			1				
Electricians.....	14	31	15	60		1	1	2
Electrical linemen.....	2			2				
Electrotypers.....			1	1				
Elevator men.....	24	76	21	121	6	16	2	24
Engineers.....	49	103	66	218	7	11		18
Errand boys.....	45	162	75	282	24	37	7	68
Express messenger.....		1		1				
Factory hands.....	96	10	94	200	10			10
Farm hands.....	83	101	58	242	83		28	111
Firemen.....	57	61	50	168	11	13	1	25
Florists.....	1	1		2				
Flouring mill hands.....			1	1				
Folders.....		1		1				
Foremen.....			7	7				
Foundry men.....		1	1	1				
Furnace tender.....							1	1
Gardeners.....	7	1	2	10	1	1		2
Grocery clerks.....		67		67		3		3
Harness cleaners.....							2	2
Harness makers.....			1	1				
Hod carriers.....		1		1		3		3
Hostlers.....			22	22			18	18
Hotel clerks.....			13	13				
Housemen.....	86	130	63	279	71	36	35	142
Ice cream makers.....								
Iron workers.....	10	5	1	16	7			7
Janitors.....	112	229	98	439	9	14	13	36
Kitchen work.....	12	32	5	49	18	8	4	30
Laborers.....	730	1,302	439	2,471	534	1,069	547	2,170
Lathers.....			2	2				
Laundry men.....	12	2	4	18	5	2	1	8
Locksmiths.....	1		5	6				
Machine hands.....	16	6		22				
Machinists.....	113	59	80	252	12	18	2	32
Masons.....			3	3				
Merchants.....		7		7		1		1
Metal workers.....	2		7	9				
Molders helpers.....	1	3		4	2			2
Motormen.....	2	1		3	1			1
Music teachers.....	2			2				
Nickel platers.....	3			3				
Nurses.....	4	22	5	31	1	6	1	8
Oilers.....		2	2	4		1		1
Organ builders.....	11			11				
Packers.....	10	33	24	67		12	4	16
Painters.....	43	53	58	154	7	8	9	24
Paper hangers.....		6	3	9		2	2	4
Photographers.....	1	5	1	7				
Plasterers.....	1		4	5			1	1
Plumbers.....	14	7	4	25				
Polishers.....	6	11		17				
Porters.....	98	146	53	297	41	71	29	141
Pressmen.....	10	9		19	1	1		2
Printers.....	17	12	24	53		2		2
Punch press hands.....			6	6				
Railroad laborers.....			20	20				
Railroad men.....		17	9	26		2	8	10
Salesmen.....	26	104	111	241	27	6	3	36
Sawyers.....	7		4	11			5	5
Shipping clerks.....		61	39	100	1	1	1	3
Shoemakers.....	7		3	10			2	2
Silver men.....		1		1		1		1
Solicitors.....	12	28		40		1		1
Steam fitters.....	3	3	7	13				
Stenographers.....	6	30	4	40				
Stewards.....	3	7		10		1		1
Stock farm hands.....							1	1

Work of the Three Offices—Table IV—Concluded.

CHARACTER OF OCCUPATIONS.	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT FILED.			Total.	EMPLOYMENT SECURED.			Total.
	North Side Office.	South Side Office.	West Side Office.		North Side Office.	South Side Office.	West Side Office.	
Stock keepers.....			7	7				
Stone cutters.....	1		4	5				
Stone masons.....	3			3				
Tailors.....	2	6	2	10	1			1
Teachers.....	3	5	4	12				
Teamsters.....	122	105	181	408	64	52	45	161
Telegraphers.....		1	2	3				
Tile roofers.....								
Time keepers.....	3	29	3	35		2		2
Tinsmiths.....	2	2	1	5	1			1
Tool makers.....			2	2				
Truckmen.....			5	5	1			1
Undertakers.....	1		1	2				
Upholsterers.....	2	1	5	8			2	2
Vegetable men.....	1				1			1
Vest makers.....				1				
Vise hands.....	13		4	17	3			3
Wagon makers.....	1			1				
Waiters.....	28	70	8	106	15	58	3	76
Watchmakers.....	1			1				
Watchmen.....	120	155	195	470	11	3	4	18
Whitewashers.....	3			3	1			1
Wholesale men.....		45	45	93		42	3	45
Window dressers.....	1			1				
Window washers.....	1	9		10		9		9
Wood finishers.....	4			4	1			1
Wood workers.....		15	20	35			5	5
Yardmen.....			2	2			4	4
Not classified.....	16	9	24	49				
Totals—152 positions.....	2,909	4,350	2,566	9,825	1,189	1,705	588	3,752

TABLE V.—*Showing the combined work of the three offices, applications for employment filed and employment secured. Nine weeks August 2 to October 1, 1899.*

FEMALES.

CHARACTER OF OCCUPATIONS.	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT FILED.			Total.	EMPLOYMENT SECURED.			Total.
	North Side Office.	South Side Office.	West Side Office.		North Side Office.	South Side Office.	West Side Office.	
Addressers.....		6		6				
Apprentices.....			1	1				
Attendants.....			1	1				
Barbers.....		1		1				
Bookkeepers.....	4	7	3	14				
Bottle labelers.....			1	1				
Canvassers.....		2	1	3				
Cash girls.....			1	1				
Cashiers.....	6	3	10	19				
Chambermaids.....	44	106	43	193	51	92	30	173
Clerks.....	66	104	16	186	7	7	6	20
Companions.....	2		1	3				
Cooks.....	75	132	56	263	99	121	75	295
Copyists.....		5	1	6				
Daywork.....	117		128	245	24		54	78
Dining room help.....			26	26			35	35

Work of the Three Offices—Table V.—Concluded.

CHARACTER OF OCCUPATIONS.	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT FILED.			Total.	EMPLOYMENT SECURED.			Total.
	North Side Office.	South Side Office.	West Side Office.		North Side Office.	South Side Office.	West Side Office.	
Dishwashers.....	14	67	17	98	24	62	20	106
Domestics.....			255	255			345	345
Dressmakers.....		16	7	23		1		1
Factory work.....	25	12	29	66	15	1	27	43
General work.....	238			238	298			298
Governesses.....	2		1	3				
Housekeepers.....	50	18	56	124	16	3	17	36
Housework.....		423		423		659		659
Janitresses.....	4	14	8	26		3	1	4
Kitchen help.....	47	44	15	106	66	33	12	111
Lady's maid.....		2		2				
Laundresses.....	49	57	13	110	66	32	15	113
Mail order help.....			2	2				
Matrons.....			3	3				
Milliners.....			1	1				
Nurses.....	55	44	49	148	17	17	18	52
Office work.....			46	46				
Pantry work.....	3			3	3			3
Photographers.....	1			1				
Printers.....	1		1	2				
Proof readers.....			1	1				
Reception service.....	3			3				
Saleswomen.....		7		7	7	2		9
Scrub women.....	2	89		91	10	33		43
Seamstresses.....	8	26	17	51	9	6	11	26
Second work.....	85	24	95	204	43	13	75	131
Solicitors.....	1			1				
Stenographers.....	9	9	20	38	1	1	2	4
Teachers.....	1	1	4	6				
Waitresses.....	36	112	21	169	67	64	26	157
Wrappers.....			1	1				
Not classified.....			1	1				
Totals—48 positions.....	999	1,331	952	3,272	823	1,150	772	2,745

It will be observed that of the 152 different male classes applying for employment, but comparatively few represent recognized trades or occupations; the greater portion of the unfilled applications are made by persons seeking places as clerks, bookkeepers, coachmen, collectors, salesmen, errand boys, watchmen, porters, etc. This rather numerous element illustrates the common tendency in human nature to appropriate the places involving the least physical exertion; they are also the most difficult to obtain, as those requiring such service hesitate about assigning strangers to the duties of positions of a somewhat confidential nature. Neither should it be assumed that all applicants in this class represent the unemployed. The superintendents in charge of these offices report that a considerable per cent were employed at the date of filing their applications, and hoped by so doing to secure better positions. By far the most numerous and needy class is that representing the common laborers for whose special benefit the offices were organized. An examination

of the returns for this class of labor show that these demands have been quite fully met. Of the 2,471 laborers making application, 2,170 were supplied with places. During the period covered by this report 1,557 more applications for help of this character were filed than were supplied, indicating an unusual demand for this class of service.

It frequently occurs in the reports of these offices, and particularly in the table relating to female applicants, where the number furnished with particular places exceed the number applying for them. This apparent discrepancy is explained by applicants accepting other employment than that for which they made application. The tables following show the age periods of the different applicants:

TABLE VI.—*Age Periods of Male Applicants for Employment—
Nine Weeks, August 2 to October 1, 1899.*

Offices.	Under 20 years.	20 but under 30 years.	30 but under 40 years.	40 but under 50 years.	50 but under 60 years.	60 years and over.	Not re- ported.	Total.
North Side.....	309	1,163	809	395	215	17	1	2,909
South Side.....	646	1,392	1,116	648	484	64	.....	4,350
West Side.....	296	893	605	431	285	56	.....	2,566
Totals	1,251	3,448	2,530	1,474	984	137	1	9,825

TABLE VII.—*Age Periods of Female Applicants for Employment—
Nine Weeks, August 2 to October 1, 1899.*

Offices.	Under 20 years.	20 but under 30 years.	30 but under 40 years.	40 but under 50 years.	50 but under 60 years.	60 years and over.	Not re- ported.	Total.
North Side.....	156	338	180	127	40	2	146	989
South Side	399	620	272	36	4	.....	.....	1,331
West Side.....	183	349	228	124	47	21	.....	952
Totals	738	1,307	680	287	91	23	146	3,272

The table following shows the sex, number and nationality of those registering for employment:

TABLE VIII.—*Nationality of Applicants for Employment at the Three Offices—Nine Weeks—August 2 to October 1, 1899.*

• NATIONALITY.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	North Side Office.	South Side Office.	West Side Office.	Total.	North Side Office.	South Side Office.	West Side Office.	Total.
American.....	1,497	2,635	1,568	5,700	401	690	590	1,681
Armenian.....			8	8				
Austrian.....	21	154	15	190	3	6		9
Bavarian.....	2			2				
Belgian.....	4		1	5				
Bohemian.....	4	62	36	102	3	77	1	81
Canadian.....	64	161	62	287	8	36	23	67
Danish.....	12	57	39	108	7	13	6	26
English.....	64	157	98	319	24	52	27	103
French.....	8	84	5	97	8	16	1	25
German.....	506	313	220	1,039	125	81	65	271
Greek.....	4	26		30		2		2
Hebrew.....			7	7				
Hollander.....	9	49	14	72			3	3
Hungarian.....	4		4	8	3			3
Irish.....	119	277	179	575	119	161	116	396
Italian.....	10	55	11	76		11	1	12
Norwegian.....	3	47		50	13	23		36
Polish.....	23		24	47		37	2	39
Prussian.....	3			3				
Russian.....	12	36	4	52		17		17
Scandinavian.....			197	197			96	96
Scotch.....	30	94	52	176	15	22	13	50
Spanish.....								
Swede.....	247	107		354	113	81		194
Swiss.....	16	23	9	48		4	1	5
Syrian.....			1	1				
Turk.....	4		2	6				
Welsh.....		13	11	24			5	5
Not reported.....	209		4	213	147			147
Totals.....	2,909	4,350	2,566	9,825	989	1,831	952	3,272

The most suggestive feature in connection with the facts here presented is the striking preponderance of Americans. This class, it will be noticed, represents considerably more than one half the entire number of all other applicants combined. It is sometimes easier to discover a fact than to assign a reason for it. While the statistician is not expected to solve sociological problems, it is patent that whatever the cause operating to produce these results, the American, in the modern process of industrial displacement, has been and is the principal sufferer. In certain specialized occupations he has surrendered to the superior force of his foreign competitor.

While much of the hard, disagreeable work of the world has, in the ordinary course of industrial evolution, been committed to other hands, and many new avenues opened for the employment and utilization of native genius and energy, still the simple story of these

figures burden the brain with the impression that, in the struggle of human life, many have been ignored and neglected, and not without regret is it noted, that in the world's busy places, seeking employment, are found in greatest numbers, the representatives of a superior race.

As a partial explanation of the excess of Americans, compared with other nationalities, applying for employment, it may be proper to suggest that they predominate among the class of applicants seeking to obtain clerical positions, and probably represent the remnant of that portion of the population which years ago rushed to the large cities, in the hope of securing sinecure employment. They rank among the so-called educated classes whose wits have proved unequal to their wants, and whose necessities constitute a standing rebuke to that system of vicious instruction which induce men to regard the occupation of the common laborer as something less than honorable.

Following will appear the reports of each of the three superintendents, showing in detail the work accomplished by them, from the date of opening the offices, August 2, to October 1, 1899. Following these will be found a general summary, giving the combined business of all of the offices.

ILLINOIS FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
NORTH SIDE OFFICE, 234, 234½ CHICAGO AVENUE,
CHICAGO, October 1, 1899.

HON. DAVID ROSS, *Secretary Bureau of Labor Statistics, Springfield, Illinois:*

SIR:—In compliance with section 6 of the law establishing free employment offices, I submit herewith the first report of this office, extending from August 2 to October 1, 1899. It will be noticed that the business of the office, during the brief period which it covers, has by far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. You will appreciate the fact that all the work done by the private employment offices is obtained principally through the medium of advertising in the Chicago newspapers; on account of our limited appropriation we have not expended anything in advertising.

There are several things that in a way come into this office, outside of our regular work of procuring employment. The Civic Federation of Chicago have just found us out and are beginning to send us deserving people in search of employment, and I am happy to say that all that have been sent have been properly taken care of. The Bureau of Associated Charities of the city has sent us several cases, all of which were immediately cared for. There have been several other cases of one kind and another that have needed the most prompt attention in the way of charity, and all of the employés of this office have at once become interested. I am pleased to report that in every instance we have been able to give immediate relief without extra expense to the State.

In this report you will observe a great number of applications for help that we have not been able to fill. This is the old case of supply and demand, and in this particular the supply was very short. At times we have large demands for certain kinds of help, as at the present time we cannot supply molders, tinsmiths nor butchers to meet the demand. We are receiving calls from all over the country for this class of help.

As the seasons change the demands for help in the several avocations change, and I believe if we had sufficient funds to enable us to use the newspapers for advertising purposes, we would be much better able to help the employer and employé. The only demands for help we have had that have remained unsupplied since the opening of this office is for farm hands and laborers; the principal trouble is, that Chicago farm hands do not know how to milk a cow, and every farm hand we have had a call for is wanted for this kind of work.

While my experience in the employment agency work is limited, I think some changes in the law should be made, and shall take the opportunity of submitting some recommendations in my next annual report. Following this report will be found an itemized statement of the expenses incident to equipping and maintaining the office from August 2 to October 1, 1899.

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. GOODMAN, *Supt.*

ILLINOIS FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

NORTH SIDE OFFICE, 234 CHICAGO AVENUE.

Table giving the Character of the Positions Applied for, both for Employment and for Help, the Number of Positions Secured and the Number Remaining Unfilled:

MALES.

CHARACTER OF POSITIONS.	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	Number Filed.	Number of Positions Secured.	Number Unfilled.	Number Filed.	Number Unfilled.
Architect.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Bicycle worker.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....
Bartender.....	31	3	28	3	.....
Barber.....	4	2	2	3	1
Barman.....	24	33	.....	33	.....
Blacksmith.....	14	11	3	24	13
Blacksmith helpers.....	2	1	1	7	6
Bookkeeper.....	46	.....	46	.....	.....
Baker.....	19	5	14	6	1
Box maker.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Bookbinder.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Boiler maker.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Bricklayer.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Butcher.....	16	.....	16	1	1
Butler.....	2	1	1	.....	.....
Bell boy.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Candy maker.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Can maker.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Canvasser.....	13	6	7	6	.....
Car cleaner.....	2	2	.....	3	1
Carpenters.....	43	13	35	31	18
Car builders.....	.....	15	.....	50	35
Cigar maker.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Clerks.....	301	21	280	15	.....
Collectors.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....
Coachmen.....	37	2	35	3	1
Coal heavers.....	.....	19	.....	40	21
Cooks.....	49	11	38	19	8
Companion.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Coal miners.....	.....	.....	.....	75	75
Cupola tender.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Core maker.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Cabinet maker.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Chef.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Conductor.....	.....	1	.....	3	2
Driver.....	115	24	91	32	8
Draughtsman.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Drill press hand.....	13	1	12	1	.....
Druggist.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Dyer.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Dishwasher.....	44	40	4	41	1
Electrical lineman.....	2	.....	2	6	6
Elevator man.....	24	6	18	2	.....
Engineer.....	49	7	42	6	.....
Electrician.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....
Errand boy.....	45	24	21	28	4
Florist.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Farm hands.....	83	83	.....	118	35
Factory hands.....	96	10	86	15	5
Firemen.....	57	11	46	9	.....
Gardener.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Houseman.....	86	71	15	70	.....
Iron worker.....	10	7	3	8	1
Janitor.....	112	9	103	9	.....
Kitchen work.....	12	18	.....	18	.....
Laborers.....	730	534	196	1,643	1,109
Laundryman.....	12	5	7	5	.....
Lime mixer.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Locksmith.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Machinist.....	113	12	101	13	1

North Side Office—Males—Concluded.

CHARACTER OF POSITIONS.	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	Number Filed.	Number of Posi- tions Secured.	Number Unfilled.	Number Filed.	Number Unfilled.
Metal worker.....	2	2	2	2	2
Molder's helpers.....	1	2	1	10	8
Motorman.....	2	1	1	1	1
Music teacher.....	2	2	2	1	1
Machine hands.....	16	16	16	1	1
Nickel plater.....	3	3	3	1	1
Nurse.....	4	1	3	1	1
Organ builder.....	11	11	11	1	1
Painter.....	43	7	36	15	8
Polisher.....	6	6	6	1	1
Porters.....	98	41	57	51	10
Pressman.....	10	1	9	1	1
Printer.....	17	17	17	1	1
Plumber.....	14	14	14	1	1
Packer.....	10	10	10	1	1
Plasterer.....	1	1	1	1	1
Photographer.....	1	1	1	1	1
Stone cutter.....	1	1	1	1	1
Stone mason.....	3	3	3	1	1
Salesman.....	26	27	117	90	90
Stenographer.....	6	6	6	1	1
Steam fitter.....	3	3	3	1	1
Shoemaker.....	7	7	7	1	1
Steward.....	3	3	3	1	1
Sawyer.....	7	7	7	1	1
Solicitor.....	12	12	12	4	4
Shipping clerk.....	3	1	3	1	1
Teacher.....	122	64	58	79	15
Teamster.....	2	1	1	7	6
Tailors.....	2	1	1	2	1
Tinsmith.....	2	1	1	1	1
Truckman.....	3	3	3	1	1
Timekeeper.....	2	2	2	1	1
Tile roofer.....	1	1	1	1	1
Upholsterers.....	1	1	1	1	1
Undertaker.....	13	3	10	2	2
Vise hands.....	1	1	1	1	1
Vest maker.....	1	1	1	1	1
Vegetable man.....	120	11	109	11	1
Watchman.....	23	15	13	15	3
Walter.....	1	1	1	1	1
Window dresser.....	4	1	3	3	2
Wood finisher.....	1	1	1	1	1
Watchmaker.....	1	1	1	1	1
Window washer.....	1	1	1	1	1
Whitewasher.....	3	1	2	10	9
Wagon maker.....	1	1	1	1	1
Not classified.....	16	16	16	1	1
Total.....	2,909	1,189	1,775	2,688	1,516
Positions secured applicants who applied for other positions.....			55		
Total.....	2,909	1,189	1,720	2,688	1,516
Help furnished not applied for.....					17
Total—104 positions.....	2,909	1,189	1,720	2,688	1,499

North Side Office—Continued.

FEMALES.

CHARACTER OF POSITIONS.	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	Number Filed.	Number of Positions Secured.	Number Unfilled.	Number Filed.	Number Unfilled.
Bookkeeper.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Clerk.....	67	7	59	6	.....
Cooks.....	75	99	.....	140	41
Chambermaid.....	44	51	.....	48	.....
Companion.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Cashier.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....
Day work.....	117	24	93	29	5
Dishwasher.....	14	24	.....	41	17
Factory work.....	25	15	10	27	12
General work.....	288	298	.....	628	330
Governess.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Housekeeper.....	50	18	34	22	6
Janitress.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Kitchen work.....	47	66	.....	65	.....
Laundress.....	40	66	.....	78	12
Nurse.....	55	17	38	26	9
Office work.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Photographer.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Pantry work.....	3	3	.....	3	.....
Printer.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Reception service.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Second work.....	85	43	42	55	12
Seamstress.....	8	9	.....	23	14
Scrub woman.....	2	10	.....	12	2
Stenographer.....	9	1	8	1	.....
Solicitors.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Saleswoman.....	.....	7	.....	10	3
Teacher.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Waitresses.....	36	67	.....	123	56
Totals.....	989	823	309	1,339	521
Positions secured applicants who had applied for other positions..	.....	.....	143	.....	.....
Totals.....	989	823	166	1,339	521
Help furnished not applied for.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Totals—29 positions.....	989	823	166	1,339	516

RECAPITULATION.

NORTH SIDE OFFICE, October 1, 1899.

	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	Number Filed.	Number of Positions Secured.	Number Unfilled.	Number Filed.	Number Unfilled.
Males.....	2,909	1,189	1,720	2,688	1,499
Females.....	989	823	166	1,339	516
Totals.....	3,898	2,012	1,886	4,027	2,015

Expense Account North Side Office, to October 1, 1899.

Office furniture.....	\$551 50
Office safe.....	300 00
Signs.....	41 60
Moving safe.....	20 60
Office rent, July 15 to October 1.....	175 00
Postal cards.....	30 00
Postage.....	50 00
Insurance on property.....	18 00
Janitor.....	37 50
Clerical service.....	376 00
Printing.....	4 50
Telephone rent and tolls.....	32 20
Expressage.....	1 35
Rent, typewriter.....	8 00
Office supplies and expenses.....	35 76
Total.....	\$1,694 01

ILLINOIS FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES,
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE, 44 CONGRESS ST.
CHICAGO, October 1, 1899.

HON. DAVID ROSS, *Secretary Bureau of Labor Statistics, Springfield, Illinois:*

SIR:—Complying with section 6 of the act of the General Assembly creating the Illinois Free Employment Offices, I beg to herewith submit the first report of the business of this office for nine weeks, August 2 to October 1, 1899, together with some interesting data taken from the applications for employment; also the expense account of this office for the same period.

If there is any doubt as to the necessity of these offices, the following report should remove it from the minds of the most skeptical; a fair idea can be obtained for the need of offices of this kind by the general benefit conferred upon those whom they were designed to aid and benefit—the employer and employé.

To those who were active in the work of encouraging and establishing these offices, there is every reason for congratulation, as the work they have accomplished is ten-fold greater in volume than any one could have anticipated, and it now seems remarkable that they remained so long unestablished.

Many reasons were advanced for the legislature taking this step; one of the main ones was the outrageous practices perpetrated on helpless working people by private agencies, robbing them of their last dollar and oftentimes sending them on long journeys in quest of employment that never existed. The State, in aiding and protecting this helpless class, has performed its real function, that of protection, in a most satisfactory manner.

Recognizing the peculiar industrial conditions existing in all large cities, Chicago, while always the scene of industrial activity, has generally contained a large element of the unemployed, which can be turned into an undesirable, if not a dangerous class, when industrial equilibrium is disturbed. These free offices, in the procuring of employment for this class, will eliminate this in a great measure.

As the work already performed has more than justified the creating of these free offices, many additional resources are needed to render them still more effective, and will no doubt be supplied by the next legislature.

The apparent large number of applicants filing applications and failing to obtain employment is susceptible of explanation; when applicants have applied for common labor they readily found employment, but when they applied for some special position and would not accept any other, it was very difficult to secure such applicants the particular position applied for.

It was found that many of these applicants at the time they applied for employment were not idle, but their object in filing an application was to secure some better or more satisfactory employment.

The daily newspapers, when these offices were opened, were very liberal in their news columns, giving us a great deal of advertising, which induced many people from the surrounding country and adjoining states to send applications for employment in Chicago, which, under the law, we were compelled to register on our books. It is as hard to keep people from flocking to large cities as it is to keep the moth from the candlelight. The activity in the business of large cities appears to be the magnet that attracts people from the outside.

The work of this office, since its establishment, has been carried on with great difficulty, owing to the limited appropriation, as the expenses for maintaining the office two months will show. It was found necessary to have additional clerical help to properly carry out the law in regard to these offices, twenty-four hours after they were opened.

Following is a report of the South Side office and the necessary expense of furnishing and maintaining the same from August 2 to October 1, 1899.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. GEARY,

Superintendent.

ILLINOIS FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES,

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE, 44 CONGRESS STREET, CHICAGO. .

Table giving the character of positions applied for, both for employment and for help, the number of positions secured and the number remaining unfilled.

MALES.

CHARACTER OF POSITIONS.	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.		APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	Number Filed.	Number of Positions Secured.	Number Filed.	Number Unfilled.
Agents	2		2	
Architects	1		1	
Bakers	8	2	6	3
Barbers	23		23	
Barmen	96	55	41	57
Bartenders	50	6	44	10
Bicycle workers	5		5	
Bill clerks	23	2	21	2
Blacksmiths	24	2	22	2
Boilermakers	1		1	
Bookbinders	1		1	
Bookkeepers	89		89	
Boxmakers	2		2	
Brass finishers	1		1	
Bricklayers	10	4	6	56
Butchers	9	2	7	3
Butlers	8	2	6	3
Candy makers	1		1	
Canvassers	6	1	5	2
Carpenters	59	5	54	27
Carriage workers	6	2	4	3
Cashiers	24	1	23	2

South Side Office—Males—Concluded.

CHARACTER OF POSITIONS.	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	Number Filled.	Number of Positions Secured.	Number Unfilled.	Number Filled.	Number Unfilled.
Clerks.....	162	2	160	3	1
Coachmen	42	3	39	3	.....
Collectors	18	1	17	2	1
Cooks	97	52	45	71	19
Dishwashers.....	74	29	45	69	38
Draftsmen	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Drug clerks.....	33	.....	33	2	2
Dry goods clerks	75	.....	75	.....	.....
Electricians	31	1	30	1	.....
Elevator men.....	76	16	60	22	6
Engineers.....	103	11	92	18	7
Errand boys	162	37	125	64	27
Express messengers	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Factory hands	10	.....	10	.....	.....
Farm hands.....	101	.....	101	.....	.....
Florists.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Firemen	61	13	48	17	4
Folders.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Gardeners.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Grocery clerks	67	3	64	3	.....
Hod carriers	1	3	.....	52	49
Housemen	130	36	94	50	14
Iron workers	5	.....	5	.....	.....
Janitors	229	14	215	32	18
Kitchen work.....	32	8	24	14	6
Laborers	1,802	1,069	213	1,526	437
Laundrymen	2	2	.....	3	1
Machinists.....	59	18	41	20	2
Machine hands	6	.....	6	.....	.....
Merchants	7	1	6	1	.....
Molders' helpers	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Motormen	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Nurses	22	6	16	7	1
Oilers	2	1	1	1	.....
Packers	33	12	21	20	8
Painters.....	53	8	45	12	4
Paper hangers.....	6	2	4	4	2
Photographers	5	.....	5	.....	.....
Plumbers	7	.....	7	.....	.....
Polishers	11	.....	11	.....	.....
Porters	146	71	75	119	48
Pressmen	3	1	2	1	.....
Printers.....	12	2	10	4	2
Railroadmen	17	2	15	2	.....
Salesmen	104	6	98	7	1
Shipping clerks	61	1	60	1	.....
Silvermen	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Solicitors	28	1	27	2	1
Steamfitters	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Stenographers	30	.....	30	1	1
Stewards	7	1	6	1	.....
Tailors	6	.....	6	.....	.....
Teachers	5	.....	5	.....	.....
Teamsters	105	52	63	61	9
Telegraphers	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Timekeepers	29	2	27	2	.....
Tinsmiths.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Upholsterers.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Waiters	70	58	12	64	6
Watchmen	155	3	152	3	.....
Wholesale men	48	42	6	47	5
Window washers.....	9	9	.....	1	3
Wood workers	15	.....	15	.....	.....
Not classified.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....
Totals	4,350	1,705	2,647	2,514	809
Positions secured applicants who had applied for other positions.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Total—90 positions	4,350	1,705	2,645	2,514	809

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE—FEMALES.

CHARACTER OF POSITIONS.	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	Number Filed.	Number of Posi- tions Secured.	Number Unfilled.	Number Filed.	Number Unfilled.
Addressers	6		6		
Barbers	1		1		
Bookkeepers	7		7		
Canvassers	2		2		
Cashiers	3		3		
Chambermaids	106	92	14	181	89
Clerks	104	7	97	11	4
Cooks	132	121	11	218	97
Copyists	5		5		
Dishwashers	67	62	5	116	54
Dressmakers	16	1	15	1	
Factory workers	12	1	11	1	
Housekeepers	18	3	15	4	1
Housework	423	659		820	161
Janitresses	14	3	11	4	1
Kitchen help	44	33	11	123	90
Lady's maid	2		2		
Laundresses	57	32	25	38	6
Nurses	44	17	27	33	16
Saleswomen	7	2	5	5	3
Scrub women	99	33	56	82	49
Seamstresses	26	6	20	8	2
Second work	24	13	11	17	4
Stenographers	9	1	8	1	
Teachers	1		1		
Waitresses	112	64	48	88	24
Totals	1,331	1,150	417	1,751	601
Positions secured applicants who had ap- plied for other positions			236		
Totals—27 positions	1,331	1,150	181	1,751	601

RECAPITULATION.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE, October 1, 1899.

	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	Number Filed.	Number of Posi- tions Secured.	Number Unfilled.	Number Filed.	Number Unfilled.
Males	4,350	1,705	2,645	2,514	809
Females	1,331	1,150	181	1,751	601
Totals	5,681	2,855	2,826	4,265	1,410

Expense Account of South Side Office, August 2 to October 1, 1899.

Rent for office from July 15 to October 1.....	\$250 00
Office furniture	500 17
Carpenter work in fitting office.....	98 00
Insurance on office furniture	11 45
Postage	60 00
Signs and painting office.....	44 10
Toilet supplies.....	4 50
Awning	16 00
Numbering machine and rubber stamps.....	18 40
Electric fan	36 00
Wiring and equipment for light and power	40 82
Rent for light and power.....	35 51
Typewriter and desk	62 00
Western Union clock rent	2 00
Rent for telephone.....	42 70
Copy press and stand	13 55
Water filter.....	3 00
Janitor and miscellaneous supplies.....	11 38
Salary for stenographer.....	50 00
Salary for janitor.....	30 00
Extra clerks.....	178 00
Totals.....	\$1,539 68

ILLINOIS FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES,
WEST SIDE OFFICE, 28 OGDEN AVENUE.

CHICAGO, October 1, 1899.

HON. DAVID ROSS, *Secretary, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Springfield, Illinois:*

SIR:—In compliance with section 6 of an act of the General Assembly creating the Illinois Free Employment Offices, I have the honor to submit to you the first report of the work of this office, for nine weeks, August 2 to October 1, 1899, also my expense account.

Very respectfully,

F. E. ERICKSON,
Superintendent.

ILLINOIS FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

WEST SIDE OFFICE, 28 OGDEN AVENUE, CHICAGO.

Table giving the character of positions applied for, both for employment and for help; the number of positions secured and the number remaining unfilled.

MALES.

CHARACTER OF POSITIONS.	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	Number Filed.	Number of Posi- tions Secured.	Number Unfilled.	Number Filed.	Number Unfilled.
Agents.....	3		3		
Any occupation.....	49	6	43	6	
Apprentices.....	49	5	44	6	1
Auctioneer.....	1		1		
Bakers.....	3	1	2		
Barbers.....	6	3	3	4	1
Barn men.....	1		1		
Bartenders.....	27	4	23	6	2
Bell boys.....	4		4		
Bicycle workers.....	3		3		
Bill clerks.....	1		1		
Blacksmiths.....	16	2	14	5	3
Bookbinders.....	2		2		
Bookkeepers.....	15		15	1	1
Box makers.....	2		2		
Brass finishers.....	1		1		
Bricklayers.....	4		4		
Butchers.....	15	6	9	6	
Cabinet makers.....	1		1		
Canvassers.....	2		2		1
Carpenters.....	62	6	56	6	
Carriage washers.....	1	1		1	
Cashiers.....	2		2		
Cash boys.....	1		1		
Cigarmakers.....	2		2		
Circular distributors.....	2	1	1	1	

West Side Office—Males—Continued.

CHARACTER OF POSITIONS.	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	Number Filed.	Number of Posi- tions Secured.	Number Unfilled.	Number Filed.	Number Unfilled.
Clerical.....	149	2	147	2	.....
Coal miner.....	1	.....	1	1	1
Coachmen.....	25	6	19	7	1
Coal weigher.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Collectors.....	34	1	33	2	1
Conductors.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Cooks.....	25	13	12	17	4
Coopers.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Cupola tenders.....	2	1	1	1	.....
Core makers.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Dish washers.....	4	6	.....	6	.....
Draftsmen.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Drill-press men.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Druggists.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Electricians.....	15	1	14	1	.....
Electrotypers.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Elevator men.....	21	2	19	2	.....
Engineers.....	66	.....	66	.....	.....
Errand boys.....	75	7	68	7	.....
Factory hands.....	94	.....	94	.....	.....
Foremen.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....
Farm hands.....	58	28	30	33	5
Flouring mill.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Foundry men.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Firemen.....	50	1	49	1	.....
Furnace tenders.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Gardeners.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Harness cleaners.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Harness makers.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Housemen.....	63	36	28	38	3
Hostlers.....	22	19	4	19	1
Hotel clerks.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....
Ice cream makers.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Iron workers.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Janitors.....	98	13	86	13	.....
Kitchen work.....	5	4	1	4	.....
Laborers.....	439	547	.....	558	11
Lathers.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Laundry men.....	4	1	3	2	1
Locksmith.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....
Machinists.....	80	2	78	2	.....
Masons.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Metal workers.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....
Nurses.....	5	1	4	1	.....
Oilers.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Packers.....	24	4	20	4	.....
Painters.....	58	9	49	9	.....
Paper hangers.....	3	2	1	2	.....
Photographers.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Plasterers.....	4	1	3	1	.....
Plumbers.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Porters.....	53	29	24	31	2
Printers.....	24	.....	24	.....	.....
Punch press hands.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....
Railroad men.....	2	8	1	8	.....
Railroad laborers.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....
Salesmen.....	111	3	105	3	.....
Sawyers.....	4	5	.....	5	.....
Shipping clerks.....	39	1	38	1	.....
Shoemakers.....	3	2	1	2	.....
Steam fitters.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....
Stenographers.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Stock farm hand.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Stock keepers.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....
Stone cutters.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Tailors.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Teachers.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Teamsters.....	181	45	136	46	1
Telegraphers.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....

West Side Office—Males—Concluded.

CHARACTER OF POSITIONS.	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.		APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	Number Filed.	Number of Posi- tions Secured.	Number Filed.	Number Unfilled.
Time keepers	3	.....	3	.....
Tinsmiths	1	.....	1	.....
Tool makers	2	.....	2	.....
Truckmen	5	.....	5	.....
Undertakers	1	.....	1	.....
Upholsterers	5	2	3	2
Vise hands	4	.....	4	.....
Waiters	8	3	5	1
Watchmen	196	4	191	5
Wholesale men	45	3	42	3
Wood workers	20	5	15	5
Yardmen	2	4	.....	4
Not classified	24	.....	24	.....
Total	2,566	868	1,825	901
Positions secured applicants who had applied for other positions .....	.....	.....	117	.....
Total—107 positions	2,566	868	1,708	43

FEMALES.

CHARACTER OF POSITIONS.	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.		APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	Number Filed.	Number of Posi- tions Secured.	Number Filed.	Number Unfilled.
Apprentices	1	.....	1	.....
Attendants	1	.....	1	.....
Bookkeepers	3	.....	3	.....
Bottle labelers	1	.....	1	.....
Canvassers	1	.....	1	.....
Cash girls	1	.....	1	.....
Cashiers	10	.....	10	.....
Chambermaids	43	30	13	34
Clerks	16	6	16	6
Companion	1	.....	1	.....
Cooks	56	78	.....	98
Copyist	1	.....	1	.....
Day workers	128	54	74	58
Dining room help	26	35	.....	37
Dishwashers	17	20	.....	25
Domestics	255	345	.....	699
Dress makers	7	.....	7	.....
Factory workers	29	27	2	28
Governess	1	.....	1	.....
Housekeepers	56	17	39	17
Janitresses	8	1	7	1
Kitchen help	15	12	3	13
Laundresses	13	15	.....	15
Mail order help	2	.....	2	.....
Matrons	3	.....	3	.....
Milliners	1	.....	1	.....
Nurses	49	18	31	22
Office work	46	.....	47	.....
Printers	1	.....	1	.....
Proof reader	1	.....	1	.....
Seamstresses	17	11	6	11
Second work	96	75	20	87
Stenographers	20	2	18	3

West Side Office—Females—Concluded.

CHARACTER OF POSITIONS,	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	Number Filed.	Number of Posi- tions Secured.	Number Unfilled.	Number Filed.	Number Unfilled.
Teachers.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Waitresses.....	21	28	.....	28	2
Wrapper girls.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Not classified.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	962	772	311	1,177	406
Positions secured applicants who applied for other positions.....	.....	.....	131	.....	.....
Totals—36 positions.....	962	772	180	1,177	406

RECAPITULATION, WEST SIDE OFFICE, OCTOBER 1, 1899.

	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	Number Filed.	Number of Posi- tions Secured.	Number Unfilled.	Number Filed.	Number Unfilled.
Males.....	2,566	858	1,708	901	43
Females.....	962	772	180	1,177	406
Totals.....	3,518	1,630	1,888	2,078	448

Expense Account, West Side Office, August 2 to October 1, 1899.

Rent of office, July 15 to October 1, 1899.....	\$112 50
Janitor, July 15 to October 1, 1899.....	75 00
Office furniture, etc.....	1,231 30
Stenographer.....	15 00
Clerical work, extra.....	80 50
Total.....	\$1,514 30

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 1, 1914

NAME	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION
J. H. Smith	New York, N. Y.	Physician
W. E. Jones	Boston, Mass.	Surgeon
C. D. Brown	Philadelphia, Pa.	Physician
A. M. White	Chicago, Ill.	Physician
R. L. Green	St. Louis, Mo.	Physician
H. K. Black	San Francisco, Cal.	Physician
J. P. Gray	Portland, Me.	Physician
S. W. Hall	Cleveland, Ohio	Physician
L. A. Young	Denver, Colo.	Physician
M. B. King	Seattle, Wash.	Physician
D. N. Scott	Portland, Ore.	Physician
K. J. Adams	Tacoma, Wash.	Physician
P. M. Baker	Spokane, Wash.	Physician
G. H. Nelson	Bozeman, Mont.	Physician
J. R. Hill	Butte, Mont.	Physician
E. C. Green	Helena, Mont.	Physician
F. D. White	Great Falls, Mont.	Physician
J. L. Black	Missoula, Mont.	Physician
W. M. Gray	Kalispell, Mont.	Physician
R. H. Brown	Liberty, Mont.	Physician
S. J. White	Bozeman, Mont.	Physician